

CUT DOWN EXPENSE

ORDER TO REDUCE ESTIMATES
ISSUED TO CHAIRMEN OF
COMMITTEES.

COST OF GOVERNING IS HIGH

Army and Navy Need Much Money—
Waterway Improvement Advo-
cates Expect Another Rivers
and Harbors Bill.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Democratic leaders in both houses have passed the word to the chairmen of committees which deal with appropriations that they must cut the supply estimates as deeply as they can without running the danger of crippling the government service. The Democratic party, as is the custom with all parties, is pledged to economy in government, but the leaders have been a little frightened by the size of the estimates which have been transmitted by the secretaries of the different departments.

Of course, everybody realizes that the population of the United States continually is growing, and that it costs more to run the machinery of government for 100,000,000 of people than it does for half that number or two-thirds that number. Moreover, our branching out in 1898 as in a sense world power, has added to our expenditures.

Prior to the Spanish war the government's bills for the navy were a great many millions less than they are today. The army appropriation bills also were much smaller, for today the land forces of the United States are three times as great as they were prior to the time our troops went into Cuba. It costs money to run an army and a navy, and the bigger they are the more they cost.

Rely on the Income Tax.

The Democrats believe that from the income tax they will get enough money to offset the losses which may come through diminished customs receipts. There are more goods on the free list today than there were before and the duties on a good many articles have been cut. The income tax receipts have been variously estimated, but they probably will amount to about \$70,000,000 a year.

Recently there was a meeting of the chairmen of the house committees which are charged with preparing appropriation bills. Speaker Clark called the meeting and an agreement was made that the appropriations should be held down to the actual necessities of the government and to the demands of such public works as are now in the process of completion.

The friends of the river and harbor legislation, according to the men who give to the press the views of the organization which looks after improved waterways, do not seem to think the agreement to cut the appropriation bills will mean that there will be no river and harbor legislation this winter. Rivers and harbors recently have been classed by some people with the public buildings appropriations as "pork barrel" measures. This is resented by the men who want the waterways improved and the floods held in check.

Waterway Men Hopeful.

According to a statement put out by the bureau of publicity of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, Representative Sparkman of Florida, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives, has said:

"We will have a river and harbor bill at this session to take care of projects for which estimates have been made up to March 4, 1915. It is difficult to tell at this time what estimates, or any of them, will be cut, notwithstanding that I see in the public prints that the order has gone forth to pare appropriations to fit existing conditions. Our purpose is to keep work moving on rivers and harbors up to the close of the short session of the present congress, which will be March 4, 1915, when another river and harbor bill will become a law."

It is perhaps probable that the chief thing which gives hope to the proponents of river and harbor improvements is the remembrance of the floods of last spring, which did such enormous damage in the middle west. As has been said before in dispatches from Washington, there are two plans for the prevention of future floods, one the plan of Senator Russell of Louisiana and the other that of Senator Newlands of Nevada. Mr. Russell wants a large sum of money spent to build levees on the big rivers to hold the water in the streams, while Mr. Newlands wants large continuing appropriations to build reservoirs for the control of floods and for other means of bringing about the same thing. Congress this winter probably will debate these two plans at length.

It seems to be fully determined that the house committee on naval affairs will recommend the construction of two big battleships this year. The army will get its usual amount of money, and the chief pruning, perhaps, will come in other departments, although the post office department, which is largely, if not entirely self-sustaining, will get anything additional over its receipts which it may need.

Altogether President Wilson has a pretty clear idea, it is said, of what he wants to accomplish in the way of anti-trust legislation. Nothing left to decide is just how to do it. It seems to be now

Do Your Swatting Early.
Now, while flies
Are numm and cold,
Reach for them
And grab and hold
Them until
You've wrung their necks,
And have left
Them shattered wrecks;
Then have each
And all your flies,
And get next
Year's swatting prize.
—Houston Post.

Read Dispatch advertising columns.

definitely determined that the administration, or at any rate the house committee on judiciary, will use outside legal counsel in preparing the business regulation laws which will be passed ultimately by congress. As has been said in other dispatches, it no longer seems to be the intention of the Democrats to push anti-trust legislation as rapidly as they pushed the tariff and the currency. The majority in congress, sanctioned by the administration, apparently has made up its mind to give hard study to the business problem in view.

President Wilson's chief advisers on anti-trust legislation are to be Attorney General James C. McReynolds; Representative Henry D. Clayton, chairman of the house committee on judiciary; Louis Brandeis, who is acting at present as the legal adviser of the interstate commerce commission in the matter of freight rate hearings; Joseph E. Davies, the commissioner of corporations, and Samuel Untermyer of New York.

Democratic leaders have been showing sharp interest in what has been a virtual acknowledgment that the men who have been named above will be those principally to be consulted by the administration in framing such minor anti-trust legislation as it may care to be sponsor for this winter and for the larger legislation which is to be the work of the future.

Conferences of Experts.

For some time conferences have been held with Mr. Davies, Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Brandeis as the principals. At these conferences anti-trust legislation has been talked over in a general way and some specific recommendations made by one or the other of the trio have been given consideration. These conferences have been held with the knowledge of the president and with his sanction, but there is nothing thus far to show that either Mr. Untermyer or Mr. Brandeis will be employed by the government and paid by it as actual counsel in the work of framing anti-trust laws.

The man who actually will do the work has Woodrow Wilson for a name. It is known that he is to follow the course which he followed in tariff and currency legislation. He received advice from all sides, which he took and studied, made up his mind, and then fixed upon what he considered the fundamentals. In the tariff and in the currency Mr. Wilson never moved away from the base of his fundamentals, and all the changes which were made in either bill were minor suggestions by members of congress or by cabinet officers, and sanctioned by the president. The country can make up its mind that when Mr. Wilson fixes his "business fundamentals" he will stay with them.

Brandeis the Most Radical.

Mr. Brandeis is perhaps more radically inclined than any of the other men who have been conferring on anti-trust legislation in behalf of the administration and who later will act as direct advisers. It is believed in Washington that Mr. Brandeis will be given charge of the specific work of suggesting how guilt can be carried home to the person of the man who commits an offense. In other words, Brandeis will try to show the president how to make "guilt personal."

Mr. Untermyer is not thought to be as radical in some of his views as is Mr. Brandeis. Mr. Davies, the commissioner of corporations, is neither a radical nor an extreme conservative. He is sort of middle of the road man. Mr. McReynolds' beliefs are known through his long service as a public official. He was in the attorney general's department before he became its chief. He believes in giving business "a show for itself," provided it can be made certain that it intends to obey the law. The president and Mr. McReynolds seemingly think very much alike.

Judging from what Democrats in congress are admitting in the last few days, it would not be much of a surprise if before Mr. Wilson gets through with his program for 1914 legislation it should be shown that he has marked leanings toward the plan of the Progressive party to regulate business. It may not be that the president will recommend the creation of a body like the interstate commerce commission to look after big business affairs, but there is a growing belief here that he will be close to it as he can with out giving full opportunity to the Progressives to say he has become a convert to their views.

The one definite thing which has been proved within the last few days is that the Wilson administration is seeking a means to make good the promises of the Democratic platform and to do it without upsetting the business of the country.

Then He Was Somebody.

"Yes, sir," said Philip, "I've come to the conclusion that I amount to some thing after all. There have been times when I was disposed to believe that I was a mere cipher in the world, but I can never have so small an opinion of myself again."

"What has caused this sudden change in your estimation of your self?"

"I have just been talking to a man who wants my vote."—Stray Stories

Excellent Definition.

Asked to describe what an Irish bull really was, Patsy Maguire said: "It's difficult to explain, but I'll give you an illustration. Supposing I was in the meadow over there, and one of 'em was standing up, that 'ud be a bull!"

Sweet.

Edna—How many lumps of sugar shall I put in your coffee?

Frank—Oh, have your own sweet way, as usual, dear.

SNEEZE, COL. A. J. Walsh was badly done up with rheumatism and sent for Foley Kidney Pills which was the only thing that would cure him. Geo. Potter of Pontiac, Mo., was down on his back with kidney and bladder trouble and Foley Kidney Pills made him well and able to work. It is a splendid medicine and always helps. Just try it. F. A. Morris—Adv.

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Now in progress. A full and complete line of choice patterns to select from at following reductions

All \$1.50 Shirts now	\$1.15	All \$3.75 Shirts now	\$2.65
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All \$2.50 Shirts now	\$1.88	All \$5.00 Shirts now	\$3.55
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Reduction prices on all "Bates Street," "York," "Eagle," "Savoy," Vindex and other High Quality Shirts for Men.

Special lot of Stiff Bosom Shirts, \$2.00 and \$2.50 values now 79c.

Sweater Coats reduced One-Fourth. All Fur Caps reduced One-Fourth.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE

HARTZELL'S

141-143 West Federal Street
Youngstown, O.

ISSUES CALL FOR SPECIAL SESSION

Cox Urges Nine Bills for Action by Legislature.

Columbus, Jan. 7.—Combining his proclamation with a 6,000 word message asking consideration of nine separate and supposedly "emergency" matters of legislation, Gov. Cox has just issued the call for an extraordinary session of the general assembly to convene at 10 a. m., Monday, Jan. 19.

The list of subjects for action on which the governor believes the expense and agitation incident to an extraordinary session are justified, follows:

- Reorganization of the state's public school system.
- Substituting the mine run system of paying coal miners' wages for the present screen method.
- Primary nomination of candidates for United States senator.
- Reduction of the 1914 appropriation budget.
- Licensing automobiles.
- Safeguarding the initiative and referendum.
- Turning revenues of all state departments into the state treasury weekly.
- Revision of the banking laws to enable state banks to come under the new federal currency act.
- Exempting municipal bonds for purchase of public utilities from limitations of the Longworth act.

May Be Another Message.

Concluding his message, the governor says that "if emergency matters develop during the course of the session they will be submitted by subsequent messages."

As flood protection legislation for the benefit of Dayton and Columbus is now being drafted at the direction of the governor, this will doubtless be the subject of a later message.

The avowed main purpose of the special session is the passage of school reform legislation in accordance with recommendations of the state school survey commission. These have been embodied in 10 bills.

Speaks of Reorganization.

Gov. Cox refers to the constitution, as amended, which provides for reorganization of the rural school systems, and says:

"The ruling thought in this provision is that while the state gave to the municipalities increased rights of home rule, it reserves to itself the original control of the school system. There is nothing more fundamental in our scheme of government than the people giving to the law-making body such power as will insure a unified control over the educational system of the state. If the police power of the commonwealth is to be exercised for the prevention of crime, the protection of property, the preservation of human rights, the conservation of public health, the public body certainly demands judgment of positive power in the same hands as a guarantee against sectional atrophy or neglect in its educational system."

FIVE ARE KILLED WHEN FIRE DESTROYS HOTEL

Newark, O., Jan. 7.—Five persons were killed and six injured, two of whom will die, when fire destroyed the Gus Kern hotel on 53d street. Not a single one of the 11 people who were in the building when the fire was discovered escaped death or injury.

The building was a two-story frame and brick structure and was entirely consumed. The origin of the blaze is attributed to a steam table in the restaurant. It is believed a draft fanned the fire under the table until flames were communicated to the woodwork. The property loss is placed at \$10,000.

MAN WOUNDS HIS WIFE, ENDS EARTHLY EXISTENCE

Akron, O., Jan. 7.—Declaring his wife had scorned his attentions and crazed with the thought he was stricken with a fatal illness, Frank Rentler shot and fatally injured his wife here and then killed himself. Rentler left home several weeks ago. He said his wife had spurned him. Tuesday night he went to the home of Mrs. Rentler's mother and, feigning friendliness, sat at the dinner table with his mother-in-law and wife. After dinner he shot his wife in the head and then shot himself. The woman may die.

Read Dispatch advertising columns.

QUESTIONS FOR TEACHERS

On account of the snow storm last Saturday only eight applicants for certificates appeared before the board of county examiners in this place. Following is the list of questions used in the examination for elementary certificates:

ARITHMETIC

Hay is quoted in Cincinnati at 19 dollars a ton. A farmer has the following expenses per ton: \$1.50 for haying, \$1.50 for hauling, \$1.50 for freight, \$1 for weighing and inspection, and \$5c for commission. What per cent of the market price does the farmer net per ton?

At the age of 21 a man takes out a \$1000 life insurance policy at an annual premium of \$28.28, on the 20-year payment life plan. Counting simple interest on each payment from the date of paying to the end of the twenty years, find the amount of the twenty premiums at 4 per cent.

Gunpowder is composed of nitre, charcoal and sulphur in the proportion of 35, 7, and 5. How many pounds of sulphur in 180 pounds of powder?

A town is situated on the meridian 82 degrees west of Greenwich. Calculate the difference between standard time of the town and local time at the same place. (Sun time.) Its standard time slower or faster, and why?

The average depth of a certain rainfall was 26.49 inch (inches). What weight of water fell on a lot in the form of an equilateral triangle 40 rods on a side, if water weighs 62.5 lb. per cubic foot?

A certain county has a tax duplicate of 25 million dollars. If supervision of schools in this county would cost \$300,000, what increase would this item make in the tax rate in mills per dollar? How much of the total cost would a man owning \$4000 of property pay?

A real estate broker sold 100 acres of land at \$75 an acre, charging a 3.75 per cent commission. He invested the proceeds in railroad stock at a commission of 3 per cent. What was his total commission?

If a man plows 12 acres of corn in 6 days of 12 hours each, how many acres should he plow in 16 days of 8 hours each?

THEORY AND PRACTICE

Based in part on Miller's "The Teacher," Name three or more of the modern methods of teaching beginners to read. What is the chief aim of that you use?

What things must a teacher know before she can assign a lesson? Suppose a teacher is asked to teach a lesson on the study of Africa. Indicate your method of assigning the first lesson.

Explain the meaning of the following: "A prominent citizen, tells you 'I won't do it,' when you have given him some money. What are you going to do about it?"

Should the curriculum and method of study in the rural school be different from that in the urban school? Explain fully.

What is "The Ohio Survey"? In what ways is it different from the rural school survey? Do you believe in the supervision of rural schools? Why?

What is the chief aim of punishment; some artificial punishments. When should a child be punished? Who is Madam Montessori?

What were the purposes and results of the Educational Congress that was held at Columbus, Ohio, December 5th and 6th, 1913?

What parts of Miller's "The Teacher" do you think most valuable to you as a teacher? Quote at least three definite statements from this book.

U. S. HISTORY INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Name five provisions of the Treaty of 1783. Show how our country has expanded from the close of the Revolutionary War to the present time. (Omit foreign possessions.)

Name three important measures passed by the federal government since 1900, and give substance of each.

Why are the battles of Quebec, Gettysburg, Saratoga and Vicksburg classed among the decisive battles of the world? (Tell what each decided.)

Describe the following fully how amendments to the Constitution of the United States are adopted.

How are the following officers now chosen? President, Vice President, U. S. Senators? Superintendent of Public Instruction of Ohio?

What is the chief aim of the nominating conventions in our history. Who was the chosen candidate by each?

AGRICULTURE

Where were prize winners from your county in the Corn Bowers' Special to Washington?

Who were they?

What is the best way to win a free trip? If they grew corn what was the highest yield secured in your county? Define the following terms used in the study of soils: acid, alkaline, mulch and erosion.

Name three important measures passed by the federal government since 1900, and give substance of each.

What are the chief aims of the following: (a) in the first person plural number; (b) in the second person singular number.

Name the relative pronouns with their compound forms. Explain the office of the relative pronoun.

Illustrate an attributive modifier; a predicate adjective; an appositive modifier. Change the appositive modifier into an adjective clause.

Illustrate adverbial phrases by two examples. Compare the following adverbs: ill, slain, forth, late.

Write at least three rules to show the use of punctuation?

Analyze or diagram the following sentence: Pray for the living, in whose breast the struggle between right and wrong is raging, terrible and strong.

Write the principal parts of the following irregular verbs: bend, bite, clothe, hew, lie (recline), rise, saw and swell.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Explain how air and water are disinfected. Why is water found in the deeper strata of the soil comparatively free from bacteria?

Why do incised wounds bleed more freely than lacerated wounds? How is it possible to have a wound healed without leaving a scar?

Write briefly of the mechanism of the voice. What is the larynx? Explain as you would to a class the structure of the human ear, showing how it is possible to hear. How does a loud noise sometimes affect the hearing?

Why does alcohol affect the brain sooner than any other part of the body? What are the general physical results of intoxication?

Write briefly of the distribution and function of the cranial nerves. Write briefly on the choice of material that should be used for clothing in summer and in winter. What are the chief ill effects of wearing tight fitting clothing?

Why do damp or wet feet develop colds. Why does a person sitting in a draft sometimes develop a cold?

GEOGRAPHY.

What geographical influences determine the industries of New England? What geographical conditions determine the industries of your country?

In what states are located in the corn belt? What conditions obtain to make this section a corn producing region? Draw an outline map of Ohio. Indicate thereon the coal, corn, fruit, sugarbeet and tobacco regions.

Name some of the great trunk railroads of America; the great canals of the world and the special use each subserves. Explain as you would to a class each of the following cities and tell for what each is noted: East Liverpool, Sandusky, Dayton, Marion, Athens.

Distinguish between political geography, commercial geography, and economic geography. Discuss the relations of geology, agriculture, meteorology and botany to geography.

LITERATURE.

Write briefly of several of the most interesting and instructive parts of Washington Irving's "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." What is the most important lesson that may be drawn from this book by a teacher in the public school?

Explain as you would to a class the sentiment expressed in Bryant's lines—"To a Waterfowl." Quote briefly from the poem.

Quote at least four lines from Holmes' "The Chambered Nautilus." What is the principal teaching of this poem? Name three of Whittier's best poems and write at least two quotations from these poems.

The best quality of our nature, like the bloom on fruit, can be preserved only by the most delicate handling. Write briefly of the character of the man who wrote the above quotation. Write briefly of the lives of Alice and Phoebe Cary. What were the chief subjects of their writings? Write at least one quotation from any one of their works.

Charles Dickens wrote sixteen novels. Which of these novels have you read? What is the most interesting character in any of those novels you have read? Who is the principal character in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"? Are Goldsmith's works instructive? Discuss.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Write abbreviations for the following expressions: (a) For the time being, (b) partly, (c) pages, (d) and so forth, (e) for example.

Write sentences illustrating the correct use of the following words: wander, serene, positively, brake, bell and steak. What are synonyms in composition?

What are the most important uses of the rhetorical mark? When and how do you teach the diacritical marks? Spell: petroleum, embarrass, Arctic, recede, peaseable, gymnastion, paralyze, deficit, vicinity, financier, pursue, aeronaut, movable, license, asthma, viable, rinse, preferable, sergeant, refer.

Revision of Patent Laws.

The opinion is growing that a radical revision of our patent laws is necessary, for the double purpose of breaking up some forms of monopoly and of encouraging the inventor.

As matters are now, the man who makes an invention has small chance to profit by it, unless he can enlist the support of some powerful interest or corporation. Patent lawsuits are among the most vexatious, unsatisfactory and long-lasting legal battles known; and five out of seven such contests terminate—of necessity—in the practical victory of the side with the longest purse.

The natural result of this condition is to check inventive zeal, and to turn the old-time free-lance investigator into a salaried clerk, who conducts researches at so much per month. This system produces much good work, to be sure, but it does not and can not replace the fervor of mechanical experimenting which once placed America at the head of all inventive nations.

Do you begin to cough at night, just when you hope to sleep? Do you have a tickling throat that keeps you awake? Just take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It will check the cough and stop the tickling sensation at once. Does not upset the stomach, is best for children and grown persons. F. A. Morris—Adv.

The woman who has hopes of being a grass widow should make hay while the sun shines.

Accidents will happen, but the best regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Elixer Oil for such emergencies. Two sizes 25 and 50 at all stores—Adv.

Read Harp of Various Things column.

THE SEPARATOR IN DAIRYING.

The Improved Condition in the Skim Milk a Boon to Feeders.

There does not seem to be any question about separator cream being the most desirable, either for home butter making or for selling the cream. The dairy instructor at the Wisconsin experiment station says: "A prominent factor, that within the last five years has had the effect of reducing the number of creameries, is the wholesale introduction of the hand separator. The advantages which have been urged for these machines have led to this general introduction in some portions of the state. The saving in time in hauling milk to the factory; the improved condition of the skim milk when kept at home, and the fear of introducing contagious disease by feeding mixed skim milk, have urged farmers to buy hand machines and do their separating at home. The improved condition of the skim milk has been a blessing to feeders. At a recent exposition the best shorthorn steer was raised on skim milk. In a Kansas experiment, four steers raised on skim milk weighed an average of 734 pounds each at twelve months. With high feed and high priced cows, make every pound of butter fat count, and make every pound of skim milk count by feeding it while it is fresh."

Care of the Whey Tank.

In two-thirds of the factories throughout the country the manner in which they care for the whey tanks is a shame and disgrace to the owners. In too many cases the tanks are situated in the ground and no arrangements are made for cleaning them. Day after day the whey from the factory is run into these dirty vessels to be dumped out by the farmer to take home in the cans in which they are supposed to deliver clean milk. Some whey is left each day which, when mixed with the fresh soon makes the whole lot a sour mess.

The whey tank should be arranged so that it may be cleaned every day. The whey should be pasteurized so that the farmers may take home a clean and sweet product which will not pollute their cans or stifle the growth of their animals. It costs but little to make this change.—Field and Farm.

Success in Butter Making.

Here are three things which must be had to produce nice sweet butter: Rich cream, cleanliness and keeping cream at low temperature. On many farms where butter is made at home cream is kept three or four days before churning. Keep it clean and keep it cool until you are ready to churn.

By having the cows come fresh along in the early fall you receive 25 to 35 cents a pound for your butter for six or seven months. When cows come fresh during the spring months your best product must be sold for from 15 to 22 cents a pound.

Care of the Churn.

Before using the churn it should always be well rinsed with cold water. This cold water will fill up all pores in the wood and thus prevent the escape of odors from the same into the cream.

Unless very carefully done I should not advise steaming the churn, as the heating of the wood by the steam will bring to the surface rancid butterfat which has penetrated the wood. This will make the churn give off a disagreeable smell for some time.—Indiana Farmer.

Overfeeding the Calf.

Calves are very greedy at feeding time and some folks cannot resist the temptation to give too much milk, thus causing them to scour. Over feeding is undoubtedly the main reason why so many farmers are unable to raise good thrifty calves on skim milk. Calves from three to four months old will not stand more than eighteen or twenty pounds daily while at from seven to eight weeks old, fourteen to sixteen pounds is sufficient and from three to five weeks, ten to twelve pounds.

Send your orders for city morning and evening newspapers to Ralph O. Fowler. Any paper desired will be promptly delivered by carrier.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL GOOD ROADS ELECTION.

Pursuant to resolution duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of Green township, Mahoning County, Ohio, on the 5th day of January, 1914, the qualified electors of said township will have submitted to them, at a special election to be held for that purpose, the question of improvement of roads in said township by General Taxation, and the issuance of Bonds of said township to pay for such improvements.

Those voting in favor of Road Improvement by General Taxation shall have on their ballots: "Road Improvement By General Taxation—Yes."

And those opposed: "Road Improvement By General Taxation—No."

Those voting in favor of the Issuance of Bonds for such improvements shall have on their ballots: "Issuance of Good Roads Bonds—Yes."

And those opposed: "Issuance of Good Roads Bonds—No."

Said election will be held on the 24th day of January, 1914, at the usual places for holding elections in said township and during the usual hours.

G. L. BUSH,
G. R. CRUTCHLEY,
JOSEPH KINDIG,
Trustees Green Township,
Mahoning County, O.

L. E. Coy, Clerk.

For Sale or Trade

For vacant lots or good horses.

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